THE UNION PACIFIC IS GOULD'S.

The Last of a Series of Deals Which Will Result in a Great Consolidation.

WALL STREET MANIFESTS ITS APPROVAL.

The Interstate Commission Arraigns the Panhandle and Alton for Manipulation of Coke Rates -Railway News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Railway Press Bureau says: The first piece of news in Chicago on the recent stock deals was learned today in the receipt of a telegram by a prominent railroad official here from Jay Gould. It simply said he had carried his point with the Union Pacific. This being interpreted by the official, means that Gould has a controlling interest in the Union Pacific and that it is the last of a series of deals which, will result in the actual or practical consolidation of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Alton. The latter could only be controlled by buying the entire holdings of the 180 stockholders, but their relation is almost a family one and as Vice President Mc-Mullen, one of the acknowledged leaders in railroading, has been in New York for six months, he could easily have arranged a deal by correspondence. There is no question understanding between the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, it being consummated two months ago, with the Atchison as a third party, by the pooling of transcontinental freight. The Union Pacific would not join the pool at the time, and its purchase by Jay Gould and his friends is the result. There is no possible demoralizing factor in a transcontinental pool on busines to California and the south

The Alton and Panhandle Arraigned. Carcago, Nov. 13 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Interstate commerce committee is after more railroad offenders. It is now pushing the charges of manipulation on coke rates against the Panhandie and Alton. It will be remembered that last July the Central traffic association inspection bureau

found the Panhandle guilty of the following: The rate on coke from the Cennellsville region to Joliet via Chicago was \$2.75 per ton, the proportion from Chicago to Joliet being 40 cents. Coke was consigned via the Pauhandle from Connellsville to the Illinois steel company at Joliet, but was diverted to the milis in Chicago. All such diverted coke took the proportion of the through rate, \$2.35, instead of the regular local rate. This differ ence in rates was not very great, but the large tennage made it amount to about \$4,000, as reported by the inspection bureau. All such charges were illegal, however, as the fuel local rate should have been charged.

The penalty under the amended interstate commerce act is a fine of \$5,000 and two years in the penitentiary to every person conniving at the manipulation. It was prophesied a the time of the discovery of the manipulation of rates that the Panhandle would be white washed and the joint committee falfilled the prophesy within a week. General Freight Agent Stewart of the Pennsylvania wrote an open letter, however, acknowledging the were made under a misapprehension, the

oke being diverted while en route.
The interstate commerce commission has retained George Ingham, one of Chicago's brightest lawyers, to prosecute the matter. It came up before the United States grand inry today, General Manager Chappell of the Alton and Chairman Miegely of the south western division of the Western Freigh association being witnesses. The testimony was to the effect that the traffic in question had been consigned to Joliet via the Alton, but that upon being diverted the Alton only received its switching charge of \$2 a car. The Alton has sent a personal representative to the Panhandle, notifying them of the diversion of the traffic, and it must have been at the best pure carelessness on the part of Attorney ligham tried hard to implicate the Alton and the Illinois steel company in the deal, but with what result is known, as the grand jury has not yet re

ported. United States District Attorney Milchris would say nothing, except that the case had been presented to the grand jury. It is practically certain that an indictment has been found, however, as Mr. Milchrist said the case would not be consigned again until the indictments on all the cases were brought to Nather Mr. Changell yor Mr. Midgley Neither Mr. Chappell nor Mr. Midgley will talk until the grand jusy reports.

Western Freight Association. CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- The Western Freight association today discussed at length the Northwestern-Union Pacific agreement, but final action was not taken.

The matter of rates on soft coal from Illinois mines to points west of the Mississippi river was laid over until the December

The proposition respecting the handling of live stock at Sioux City was referred to a committee of the interested lines.

Referred to a Joint Committee. CHICAGO, Nov. 13,-The freight committee of the Central Passenger association today referred the protest of the Peoria board of trade against the separation of corn and oats to a joint committee.

Manager Mellen's Headquarters, CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—General Traffic Mana ger Mellen of the Union Pacific is in the city.

He declares there is no truth whatever in the report that his headquarters have been removed from Omaha to Chicago.

GOULD AND THE U. P.

The New York Times Sticks to Its Original Story.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Times says: Next to the abounding rumors and the cries concerning Villard properties in Wall street yesterday Interest centered in Union Pacific affairs. Much attention was attracted by the Times' exclusive announcement that Mr. Jay Gould, according to his own statement, had secured control of the property. Mr. Gould himself issued a bulletin to the street declaring that he had not been interviewed by the Times, thus intending to suggest that the Times' quotation of this statement was untrue. Mr. Gould said he was in control. He said that he might himself assume the presidency of the property as Mr. Charles Francis Adams' successor. Mr. Adams was a business failure, he declared, and he added that under the Gould-Rockefeller control Union Pacific would become profitable and cease to be a disturber of western railway

Peace.

Early yesterday Russell Saze came out in an interview for Wall street, declaring that Mr. Gould did have control of the Union Pacific property and that it was a good thing for the property to have such a controller. Some of the other Gould leutenants and people in the Gould confidence came out with a similar statement. They had known of Mr. Gould's plans all along, they said. Evidently they were a little more communicative than Mr. Gould thought was quite wise, and in his carefully prepared statement for and in his carefully prepared statement for the street he set them a very excellent example of not knowing too much about the things that are true. What Wall street believes as to the new relationship of the Union Pacific to other

western railway properties was amply shown in the stock market's course. The Gould control of the Union Pacific will mean, as he himself has emphatically declared, the departure by that company from its long estab-

lished policy of antagonism toward neighboring and rival railroads. Therefore up went Union Pacific stock in its market quotations. Commission houses agree that the recent shake up in the street and the wholesale leveling of quotations has resulted in the tempting of outsiders into the stock market. Representative firms report that customers whom they have not seen for two or three years past were now buying stocks.

Fred Ames' Say.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.-Fred Ames says he knows nothing about the reported dissatisfaction among the Union Pacific stockholders, has not seen Could for six months, and does not believe he ever said what was attributed to him.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

A Report of the Wreck of Union Pacific Train No. 8.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.-It was reported ate tonight that train No. 8 on the Union Pacific, eastbound, was wrecked west of Cheyenne this evening. Nothing definite can be learned, but it is reported that several lives were lost.

THE REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS. President Barillas Assures Ezeta that He Will Remain Neutral.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] San Salvador, Nov. 13.—| New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Everything has been quiet here today. President Barillas of Guatemala has assured President Ezeta that he has no intention of sending Guatemalan troops to the aid of President Bogran, and will remain neutral if all the other Central American states also remain neutral.

Ezeta has increased the forces in the the Department of the East as a precautionary measure. General Sanchez has telegraphed to Ezeta for recognition of his provincial government, but it is believed the latter has not yet replied.

Bogran Reinforced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE, !- Consul General Joseph Baize of Honduras received a cablegram from that country yesterday in which it was stated that Bogran's reinforcements had joined him at Tamora and a battle would be fought in a day or two. The insurgent, General Sanchez, is still in possession of Tegucigalpa and the city is under military rules. General Baize refused to discuss the situation in Honduras.

An Address From Sanchez. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.1 TEGUCIGALPA. Honduras, Nov. 13 .- | New

York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-General Sanchez, in command of the troops in revolt, has issued the following address: Soldiers and Citizens-In the events of the past few days our arms have triumphed over those of our enemies and we are in possession of the capitol. Bogran collected a small army and set up his headquarters at Tamora, and it is his intention to march on the capital for the purpose of attempting its recapture. We are well provided with arms and ammunition, and depend upon your loyalty. We shall march upon the enemy and victory will surely rest on our banners. Let every soldier

do his duty. Leongros Sanchez, Commander is Chief, Army of Honduras It is generally believed here that there will be a decisive battle fought here within a few hours, and from all appearances the chances

The Situation More Reassuring. (Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.)

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Nov. 13 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The situation of affairs in Central America today is more reassuring than at any time since the revolution began in Honduras, and the hances of a general war are greatly lessened if President Barillas holds his promise

I had a long talk today with a prominent employe of the foreign department, who, however, did not want his name mentioned, fearing that it would place him in an awkward position with Barillas. He said that at yesterday's conference between General Ignacio Allatorre, the Mexican minister, and Barillas, Allatorre asked him what was his intention in sending 1,000 fully equipped troops towards the frontier of Honduras. Were they sent to aid Bogran and break down all precedent of international law, or was it the dea solely to strengthen his army of inspection of the Honduras frontier! Barillas replied that the troops were sent to the frontier to meet any emergency that might arise. "I have had no intention," he continued, sending them to aid Bogran. They will remain in Guatemala if Salvador remains entirely neutral. If, however, Salvador invades Honduras with an army, I shall also order my forces in to stop its march. Under existing circumstances I have only acted for the protection of my country from armed mobs from Honduras, and to prevent revolutionary invaders from that republic from entering Guatemala."

President Burillas has received this dispatch, dated Tamara, Honduras, Novem-

ber 12: To President Barillas of Guatemala-Have collected a sufficient army to recapture Tegucigalpa and put Sanchez to flight. I

shall march on the capital within a few hours and shall report my progress to you from time to time. Pleuro-Pneumonia in American Cattle

[Coppright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 13.—[New York Herald

Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-There was much perturbation this week among cattle dealers who read the Live Stock Journal. It contained an announcement that American cattle were to be excluded on account of pieuro-pneumonia in New York. There is no ground for the announcement. It was based on information received here over two months ago. Captain Head of the veterinary department of the British agricultural de partment, of which the captain is the chief, said today to the Herald correspondent: "No such action is contemplated. The announcement rests on a dispatch sent by Consul General Bowser of New York, September 30, that two cases of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered in New Jersey, where none had been heard of for years. This government is thoroughly informed through its consuls of the condition of cattle and all other markets all the world over, but there is no intention of shutting out American cattle unless pleuro-pneumonia becomes general in the United States. There is also no intention of removing the present restrictions until it is certain no pleuro-pneumonia exists in the

Jealous of the Cow.

Chicago, Nov. 13.-The Columbian dairy association met this morning to discuss world's fair matters. Mr. Boyd of Illinois reported that dairy products had been classed by the world's fair commissioners as animal fat, and oleos and butterine were. of course, in the same class. This was objected to by the members who said there would be no dairy exhibit unless it was separate and distinct from the begus products of animals. The matter was discussed at some length.

Looking After Expenses.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- The congressional committee to inquire into the management and expenditures of the world's Columbian comnission is in session here today.

The Conspiracy Trial. DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—| Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The trial of the conspiracy case,

the venue of which was changed by the mag-istrate's court from Tipperary to Clonmol, was resumed at Lamer place today. Red-mond, speaking for the defense, said that a more iniquitous—thing was never known in the history of despotism than the action of the government in sending a complicated charge of conspiracy before a tribunal which charge of conspiracy before a tribunal which was both judge and jury. The government's policy had been a waiting policy. By their inaction sixteen months had been lest, and this delay in commencing prosecution was practically an admission of the legality of the defendants' acts. Redmond admitted that a combination existed, but contended that its objects were so great and noble that they justified almost everything that had been done during its existence.

CUDAHY BUYS OUT ARMOUR.

The Omaba Packing Plant Changes

Hands. Citteago, Nov. 13 .- |Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Mr. Michael Cudahy, who for many years has been associated with the of P. D. Armour & Co., has with frawn from the partnership. Some years ago Mr. Armour and Mr. Cudahy established a packing house at Omaha, This business has grown to large dimensions, and Mr. Cudahy decided that it required his personal supervision. Accordingly he proposed to trade his interest in the firm of P. D. Armour & Co. for the firm's interest in the Omaha establishment. The offer was accepted and the deal was closed yesterday. Mr. Cudairy becomes sole owner of the Omaha property and will devote his entire time to its management.

A CRUMBLING PILE.

Chicago's Government Building Once

More Gives Way. Chicago, Nov. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- For the space of two or three minutes there was a wild scene of terror and panic in Judge Gresham's court room this morning. First came a loud, though muffled, sound and then the west wall cracked from the ceiling to the ground. The court had not opened and there were but few people present, but these grew so alarmed that it took all the persuasion at the command of Clerk of the Court Kemp to induce them to remain in the building. At first Mr. Kemp thought, as uid the others in the room, that the noise or report was brought about from a manhole explosion from sewer gas in the street, but glancing apprehensively round the room, for the shock was local, he soon discovered his error and set to work to find out how much damage had been done and what might be expected. He summoned Mr. Coghlan, who keeps tab on the cracks in the government building, and that gentleman assured the frightened clerk that there was no immediate danger,
Architect Bell was busy this afternoon

making an inspection of the cause which led to the cracking of the wall. In Mr. Bell's opinion, the crack was caused by iron work of some kind imbedded in the wall and not to be seen outwardly loosening or giving away. It has also been ascertained by measuremen that the old crack has separated one-eighth of an inch in the northeast corner of the building, thereby proving that the loud report in the court room resulted in the additional separation of the old crack, Mr. Bell says, s far as he has proceeded in this investigation today, he does not apprehend any cause for immediate alarm.

STUDENTS VS MILITIA.

A Serious Row Disturbs the Quietness of Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 13 .- A serious row occurred here last night between university students and a company of militia who were treating one of their comrades to charivari in honer of his marriage day. The company fired a salute which attracted about 1,000 students to the spot. When the company moved off the students fell in militiamen. Lieutenant Granger ordered the company to charge the students. Then en-sued one of the fiercest hand to hand conflicts ever witnessed here, the militia using their muskets as clubs and the students seiz ing anything available as weapons. The injuries are numerous and one fatal result is re Irving Dennison of Toledo died this morning from injuries received from being struck by a stone.

Russia and Salisbury.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13 .- [Special Cable gram to Tue Bee. |-Le Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting upon the marquis of Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's banquet in London, says that the premier's friendly reference to the czarewitch's approaching visit to India will awaken a hearty

response in Russia.

The newspapers generally hall with approval the pacific declarations made by Lord Salisbury. The Novoe Vremya says that if the visit of the exarewitch to India produces the results indicated by Lord Salisbury in will be one of the principal events of the closing decade of the nineteenth century.

Honorably Punched.

Bordeaux, Nov. 13.-Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The Bordeaux geographical society last night gave a "punch of honor" to Captain Trivier, the French explorer, who will leave on November 20 on a voyage along the west and east coasts of Africa for the purpose of inquiring into commercial resources of the various ports. Captain Trivier, in a speech, traced the route he will from Dakar, Senegal, to Zanzibar. He said he would visit all the towns of commercial importance along the coasts, especially the towns of the Portuguese colonies which are friendly to France.

President Ruchonnet's Proposition. Benne, Nov. 13 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- The second conference to recon cile the differences between the liberals and conservatives in the Canton of Ticino, the first conference having failed in its object, met today. Ruchonnet, president of Switz-erland, presided. He proposed the adoption of a proportional election system, based on the principle of large constituencies.

Dr. Windthorst Enjoined to Withdraw. Berlin, Nov. 13 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The condition of Dr. Windthorst, eader of the Catholic party in the reichstag, is the cause of some auxiety among his friends and supporters. He is suffering from an affection of the head, and his physicians have enjoined him to withdraw from all ac-tive participation in political affairs for the present and to take absolute rest.

Suicide of a School-Boy. VIENNA, Nov. 13 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- The suicide of a school-boy member of a family of good social position, has caused a sensation here. The boy found great difficulty in mastering the third declension in

the Latin grammar, and the fact so worked upon his mind that he took his own life. The German Tax on Beet Sugar. Beelin, Nov. 13.— [Special Cablegram to The Beel]—The National Zeitung says that the bill before the federnal council provides for a gradual reduction in the tax on beet sugar. The payment of bounty on beet sugar exported from the country, the paper says, will begin in August, 1862.

Will Build at Once. Curcago, Nov. 13.-The Baltimore tin plate company incorporated at Springfield today nas purchased 1,000 acres of land at Park Ridge and it is said will begin the erection of

A Hand-Car Demolished. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.-Near Millers burg, this morning a hand-car loaded with section men was struck by a passenger train. One man was killed and four fatally injured.

buildings at once.

IN HONOR OF THE OLD ROMAN.

Prominent Democrats Royally Celebrate the Birthday of Allen G. Thurman.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

All Sorts of Congratulations from All Sorts of People-A Reception to the Public-The Banquet.

Columnus, O., Nov. 13 .- The capital of Ohio in the events of this day has become a veritable Mecca of the democracy. To this city have come the democrats of the country at large to pay honor to the "Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman, on the occasion of his seventy-seventh birthday. All day Mr. Thurman has been the recipient of attentions which few American statesmen have enjoyed after their acknowledged retirement from the arena of politics, and to every caller, high or low, he has extended, with kindly smiles, the genial hand of good fellowship. The magnificence of the celebration today and the banquet tonight is a token of the esteem in which Judge Thurman is held by the democrats of Ohio and the country at

Throughout the entire day every incoming trains brought democrats of prominence from all sections of the United States until night, the scene can be likened to no gathering more than a national convention. One of the first to arrive this morning was ex-President Cleveland. He was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by the citizens who gathered at the depot, his progress through the streets to the executive mansion being followed by a shouting crowd. Throughout the day the ex-president shared with Judge Thurman the felicitation of the democratic leaders who called to pay their respects. The ex-president first went from the depot to the executive mansion, and during the forenoon held a public reception of the state house, a presidential salute of

ot the state house, a presidential salute of twenty-one guns being fired outside. From early morning the corridors of the state house were throughd with people. Ex-Private Secretary Lamont, Governor Camp-bell and many prominent democrats were present at the recention, in the course of which the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. The remark was often heard from mon wills, shading bands with Mr. Clavenen while shaking hands with Mr. Cleve land, "You will be our next president," At the conclusion of the reception Mr. Cleveland drove to Judge Thurman's residence and con-gratulated him on his seventy-seventh anni-versary, assuring the judge that the demo-cracy of the nation was rejoiced at his con-tinued vigor and hoped he might be spured for many years of usefulness. Judge Thur-man replied that no years or fu-ture acts of his could possibly increase the warmth of the congratulations he had received today from all parts of the United States. Mr. Cleveland then returned to Governor

'ampbell's mansion, where he and a few riends were entertained at luncheon. The banquet hall tonight was decorated in The banquet hair tonight was decorated in a most beautiful manner. The celebration was under the auspices of the Thurman club, which had charge of all the arrangements. Noticeable among the decorations were large portraits of Cleveland and Thurman. Seldom have so many distinguished men of any party assembled at one time in any place ex-cept on the occasion of a national convention. Among them were senators and ex-senators, congressmen, ex-congressmen and congress-men-elect, governors, ex-governors and gov-ernors-elect, besides the gentlemen who

have distinguished themselves in various channels of public and private life. Shortly after 8 o'clock ex-President Cleveland and Judge Thurman entered the room, Mr. Cleveland supporting his venerable com panion, who further was assisted by a cane, walked slowly up the hall. A mighty cheer oft repeated greeted the two distinguished ruests, continuing until the chairman mo ioned the guests to take their seats. Afte he party was seated every man arose again and waved the the traditional bandana hand kerchief in honor of the "old Roman." Mr. Thurman bowed smilingly to his 10,00

Mr. Thurman bowed smittingly to his 10,000 admirers and Mr. Cleveland did likewise as the cheers for him rent the air. At the conclusion of the banquet Chairman Lentz of the Thurman club made a brief speech introducing the toast-master, Congressman Outhwaite. When Mr. Outhwaite delivered a brief speech in the conclusion of the constant of the const brief eulogy of Juage Thurman the gu arose to their feet again and a scene of wild enthusiasm was one that would have swelled with pride the heart of any human being It was five minutes before the ovation sul ided sufficiently to enable Judge Thurman

to respond: Judge Thurman responded to the toast "Our Guests." He said in the beginning that he was not here tonight to make an elaborate speech. He was here to express his neartfelt appreciation of the honor they have so kindly seen fit to do him; to thank with his whole soul, his neighbors, fellow citizens of Ohio and the distinguished gentle men from other states for their mark of friendship and esteem. "I am here," said he, "at the age of seventy-seven to repeat my testimony so often given, of my confidence i the beneficent effects of free institutions an my firm belief of their duration on this con-tinent and their gradual but certain exten-sion over other and larger portions of the globe. Short as has my life been in comparison with the lives of the nation, it has been long enough for me to see my native land unde free institutions, increase in population, mor-than seven fold in wealth, in even a fagreater degree in extent of territory, more than double its area. In the general well being and prosperity of the people and their educational advantages and religious privileges it is without rival in the world while in its magnificent works of internal in provement, its wonderful agriculture, its great mines and manufactures and its marvelous means of communications, the crea-tions of science and sidll have surpassed anything known by the human race. In these same seventy-seven years the constitution of nearly every government in Europe has been ameliorated by the introduction of more lib-eral principles. Central and South America have become republics. Canada and Australia are substantially republics without the name. Even in the far cast, the Japanese become more free and liberal with each year and, more marvellous yet, the light seems to be breaking over benighted Africa and men are predicting without exciting ridicule her redemption from her barbaric sleep of cen-turies. In a word, freedom seems to be gradually circumnavigating the globe and, proud thought for us, the polar star of the navi-gator is our own republic of the United

States.

Judge Thurman spoke feelingly of the uniform kindness and honors bestowed upon him by the people of Ohio from boyhood to old age and spoke of all the distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Ohio and other sections of the country whom he had known during his career. In conclusion he said:

"Before I conclude there is one statement I feel it my duty to make. Is one of our town

Peters I conclude there is one statement. I feel it my duty to make. In one of our town papers a few days ago I saw my name suggested as that of a proper candidate for the presidency or vice presidency of 1892. I regretted very much to see the suggestion, for appearing in a paper known to be very friendly to me and published in the place of my residence it might naturally be supposed by strangers that it was inspired or at least approved by me. But such was not the fact. My friends let me say to you in all sincerity and without the least mental reservation that I am not nor shall

mental reservation that I am not nor shall I ever again be a candidate for office. I have been sufficiently honored by my party and neither ask or deserve any further honor than continued friendship and good will.

"Gentlemen, you have gladdened the heart and brightened the footsteps of an old man, your devoted friend, in his descent of the hill of life, when he has almost reached its foot.

May God bless was all is his carried traces." May God bless you all is his earnest prayer."
Ex-President Cleveland next responded to
the teast, "American Citizenship." He said

in part:
"I follow the promptings of a heart full of

devotion and veneration as I tender from the democracy of the great state of New York her tribute of affection for the man whom we honor tonight. I am commissioned to claim for my state her full share of the glory which has been shed upon the American name and character by one whose career and example cannot be pre-empted, and whose renown cannot be limited in ownership to the neigh-bors and friends of any locality. We rejoice bors and friends of any locality. We rejoice that the example offered, on this occasion, of genuine American citizenship revealed to us as a safe and infallible interpreter of duty in all the emergencies of a long and honorable public career, and as an unfailing guide to usefulness and fame. In this presence and in the atmosphere of these reflections we should not miss the lesson they commend to as, or fail to renew our appreciation of the value of this citizenship and revive our appreciation of the sentiments and conditions in which it has risen and grown. First of all we should be profoundly grateful that the elements which make up the staength and igor of American citizenship are so naturally related to our situation and are so simple. Here the plain people of land are rulers. Their investment with power is only accom-panied with the condition that they should love their country; that they should jealously guard and protect its interests and fair fame and that all the intelligence with which they are endowed should be devoted to an under-standing of its needs and the promotion of its welfare. It should never be forgotten that the influence, which more than all other things has made our people the safe depositaries of the governmental power, and which has furnished the purest guarantee of the strength and perpetuity of the republic, has its source in the American home. Here our patriotism is borne and emtwines itself with the growth of filial love and here our children are taught the story of our freedom and independence But above all, here in the bracing and whole some atmosphere of uncomplaining frugality and economy, the mental and moral attributes of our people has been firmly kuit and in-vigorated. Never could it be said of any country so truly as of ours that the perma-

nency of its institutions depends upon its homes. I have spoken of frugality and econ-omy as important factors in American life. I find no fault with the accumulation of wealth and am glad to see energy and enterprise re-ceive their fair reward. But I believe our government in its national integ-rity is exactly suited to a fru-gal and economical people, and I believe it is safest in the hands of those who have been made strong and self-reliant in their citizenship by self-denial and by sur-roundings of an enforced economy. When, therefore, men in high places of trast, charged with the responsibility of making and executing our laws, not only condemn but flippantly deride cheapness and economy within the homes of our people, and when the expenditures of the government are reck less and wasteful, we may be sure some-thing is wrong with us and that a condition exists which calls for a vigorous and resent-

ful defense of Americanism by every man worthy to be called an American citizen. "Upon the question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the government, the democretic party, true to its creed, will unalter cretic party, true to its creed, will unalterably remain attached to our plain and fragal people. Thus when the question is raised whether our people shall have the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate we are not ashamed to confess ourselves in full sympathy with a demand for cheaper coats and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems necessarily trinvolves a cheaper man or woman. sarily to involve a cheaper man or woman under the coats.

When the promoter of a party measure which invades every home in the land with higher prices declares that "cheap and nasty go together and this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap mer-chandise means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country," we indignantly repu-diate such an interpretation of American sentiment.

And when another one, high in party coun-cils, who has become notorious as the advocate of a contrivance to perpotuate partisan supremacy by outrageous interference with the suffrage, announces that the 'cry for cheapness is un-American,' we scomfully reply that his speech does not indicate the slightest conception of Americanism.

Light pot refer to other utterages, of like I will not refer to other utterances of like import from similar sources. I content my-self with recalling the most prominent and

significant. The wonder is that these things were addressed by Americans to Americans What was the occasion of these condemna tions of cheapness and what had honest American men and women done, or what were they likely to do that they should be threatened with the epithets "cheap," "nasty" and "un-American !"

It is hard to speak patiently as we answer these questions. Step by step a vast num-ber of our people had been !ed_on, following blindly in the path of party. They had been filled with hate and sectional prejudice: they had been caloled with misrepresenta tions and false promises; they had been corrupted with money and by appeals to their selfishness. All these things led up to their final betrayal to satisfy the demands of those who had supplied the fund for their corrup

don.
This betrayal was palpable; and it was in possible to deny or conceal the fact that the pretended relief tendered to the people in fulfillment of a promise to lighten the bur-dens of their life, made by the party entrusted with the government, was but a scheme to pay the debts incurred by the pur chase of party success, while it further in creased the impoverishment of the masses. The leaders of the party, which was caught in the act of robbery and which was arraigned by the people for a violation of its trust, were

forced by their sad predicament to a desperate expedient. To attempt to reverse the current of true Americanism and discredit the most honorable sentiments belonging to American manhood, were the disgracefu tasks of those who insulted our people b the announcement of the doctrine that to de sire cheapness was to love nastiness, and practice economy and frugality was un-

American.
Thus we do plainly see that when the path pointed out by patriotism and American citi-zenship is forsaken by a party in power, for schemes of selfishness and for unscrupulous conspiracies for partisan success, its course inevitably leads to unjust favoritism, neglect of the interests of the masses, entire perversion of the mission of republican institu-tions, and, in some form, to the most impudent and outrageous insult to true American

But this is a time when faith in our coun trymen should be fully re-established. The noise of a recent political revolution is still heard throughout the land; the people have just demonstrated that there is a point beyond which they cannot be led by blind partisanship, and that they are quite competent to examine and correctly decide political questions concerning their rights and their welfare. They have unmercifu'ly resented every attack upon true American manhood, and have taught party leaders that, though slow to anger, they take terrible revenges when betrayed. They permit us to forgive our guest for all the cheap coats he has ever our guest for an the cheap coals he has been worn, for they have declared them to be in fashion. They have also decreed that the Decalogue has a place in our polities, for they have enforced the command "Thou shalt not steal," and have rendered an emphatic verdict against those who have borne false

Who can now doubt our countrymen's appreciation of that trait, so well illustrated in the character of Allen G. Thurman, which prompted him throughout his long career, at all times and in all circumstances, and with-out regard to personal consequences, to do the things which his conscience and judgment approved, and which seemed to him to be in the interests of his country and in accordance with his democratic faith! Who can now doubt that conscience and courage point out the way to bublic duty?

If we entertain more selemn thoughts on this occasion, let thom be concerning the re-sponsibility which awaits us as our fellow ountrymen place in our keeping their is and their trust. We shall fail in our of and their trust. tion to them if we stifle conscience and duty by ignoble partisanshin; but we shall meet every patriotic expectation if, in all we do, we follow the guidance of true and honest eemocracy, illumined by the light of genuine

American citizenship.

General Thomas Ewing responded to "The
Democratic Party in Relation to Future Public Economy." In the course of his remarks he said that since the war the great industries of the country had been becoming conentrated in the hands of a few great corporations, created by the people and subject to

their control. These vast powers are rapidly multiplying millionaires and destroying the industrial independence of the masses. As democrats in the broadest sense we must check this growing evil as a suns with the legitimate powers of the growing evil as a suns with the taxation, local and national, a squares \$800,000,000 a year. To put tax burden on the wealt instead of on the labor as the count will tend strongly to a wholesome and the strongly to a str strongly to a wholesome and it istribution of the annual net increase will labor and capital combined produce. We stigo batto a rational tariff policy. The party has enacted a tariff for the combined produce with the combined party has enacted a tariff for the combined party has a comb ers to be only, leaving 63,000,000 of con plundered by the protected ma General Ewing further said th acturers deral income and inheritance of the taxet and he believes will be restored the de-mocracy. They should be imposed in rais-ing revenues by both the state and federal government. Small incomes and inheritances should be wholly exempt, and the tax should be graduated so as to increase with the amount of the inheritance or income. Railway and municipal corporations, he said should be regulated by the states, to rescue

should be regulated by the states, to rescale
the masses from undue exaction.
Ex-Senator McDonald responded to "The
Senate"; Congressman Breekinridge of Kentucky to "The Democracy in America";
Hon. W. K. Wilson to "The House of Representatives"; Hon. Don. M. Dickinson of
Michigan to "The Democracy of the Future";
Governor Campbell to "The State of Ohio."
Several other addresses were made. The
messages and letters of congratulation which messages and letters of congratulation which were received by Judge Thurman are almost innumerable. Many of them are from prominent republicans. Among some of the send-ers are: Ex-President Hayes, Governor Hill, Senator Evarts, ex-Secretary Bayard, Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Brailley and Brewer, Editor Childs, ex-Attorney General Gurland, ex-Commander Rea of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Ruther, Carl Schurz, Fitz Hagh Lee, Governor-elect Pat-

tison and Senator Carlisle. CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

A Story of Horrible Cruelty in the

Dark Continent. London, Nov. 13.-The Times this morning in connection with the Stanley-Barttelot matter publishes the full text of Assad Farrans affidavit. He describes how Barttelot, after Stanley left Yambuia, finding food scarce employed armed Soudanese to attack the neighboring villages, but found them deserted. He then had recourse to the capturing of native women and demanding food for their ransom. Bonney did the same. Assad. relates how Barttelet daily ordered men to be given from twenty-five to one hundred lashes for various offenses. He speaks of numerous cases of stealing of food, the thieves being punished with a hundred or more lashes until their flesh was torn. In one case Barttelot ordered punishment stopped, but when the victim recovered somewhat he was given 150 more lashes and then compelled to walk ten hours in the sun daily, heavily chained. This continued for two months when the victim's sores became maggety Barttelot then relieved him for a week and Dr. Bonney gave him medicine, after which the punishment of marching in the sun was resumed. The man finally decamped, but was recaptured and shot. Assad says the officers had plenty of food, but the men in officers had plenty of food, but the men in the camp were starving and dying daily. Often, he says, we asked the major to issue a little old rotton, rice to make soup for invalids, but this was impossible. The camp became a miserable sight, yet none of the officers appeared to care. Assad refers particularly to Ward and Troup, saying they seemed content with having everything they wanted and were disinclined to march, Referring to the Jameson incident Assad says: "Jameson expressed to Tipno Tib a curiosity to witness cannibalism. Tippo told Jameson he had better purchase a slave. told Jameson he had better purchase a slave.
Jameson then paid six handkerchiefs for a
ten-year-old girl. The girl was then taken
to the cannibals, the chief telling them she
was a present from the white man, who
wanted to see her eaten. The girl was tied to a tree. Then one of the natives stabbed her in the belly. She was soon dead. Then the natives cut her up; some took legs, arms and other portions to their huts, while others took the entrails to the rivor and washed them, Jameson in the meantime making rough sketches of the horrible scene. Then he went to his camp where he finished the sketches in water colors. Assad then des-cribes the officers going to Stanley falls at the end of May. He tells of Jameson's anger at the quarrel of Barttelot with Selin Ma-homed and of the anxiety of both to seek

prisonment he would be made a colonel. Assad further says Jameson was proud of his cannibal sketches and showed them to all the Bonney also makes a further statemen bonney also makes a tracer statement this morning to the effect that the cannibal incident was the cause of the death of both Jameson and Barttelot. Assad told the Congo state authorities and they were excited over the incident and sent his affidavit to Europe. Barttelot learning this became terribly excited for fear he would be blamed and Bonney says he ascribes the violence which led to Bartteiot's death to this cause Bonney believes Barttelot was becoming in sane through privation and that the canniba ncident was the last straw and that he car hardly be held responsible for his actions thereafter. Jameson also became uneasy and hurried to the coast to try to stop the report and Bonney believes his worry brought on the fever that killed him.

or discover whether Stanley was dead or in prison as rumored, Barttelot be-lieving if he could relieve Stanley from im-

Bonney rather excuses Jameson on the ground of his being an enthusiastic natural ist, and says he falled to realize the serious ness of the act. Bonney relates the inciden of Jameson securing the head of a negro wh had been shot by an Arab. It was salted and sent to London, where it was stuffed. It was afterwards in the possession of Mrs. Jameson. According to the Cologne Gazette, Dr. Scheueinfinth heard the Jameson story from Assac in person, and is convinced of its

NO CHANCE FOR ESCAPE. Additional Particulars of the Loss the Cruiser Serpent.

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Additional details regarding the loss of the British torpedo cruiser Serpent received from Corunna state that when the vessel struck her keel was torn off and a great hole was stove in her bottom. She slipped off the rocks into deep water and mmediately foundered. The majority of the officers and crew were below when the vessel struck and she sank so quickly afterward that none of them had time to reach the deck. The disaster was so complete and sudden that it was impossible for those on deck to get a boat into the water The three sailors who managed to escape t the shore were badly cut and injured by being thrown on the rocks. The admiralty will investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the Serpent.

The official statement shows a loss of life

of 173. A reward is offered to the Spanish government for the recovery of bodies. Washed Ashore.

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- The bodies of twentyone sailors of the Serpent have been washed ashore on the coast of Spain. The opinion is now expressed that the rush of water exploded the poilers of the vessel. It is stated that during the last naval manouevres the crew of the Serpent were unanimous in nouncing the vessel unseaworthy. E. differ as to her merits. Some say her com passes were disordered by the contiguity of vast masses of iron ore in the mountains

Lost Money and Suicided. SPORANE FALLS, Wash., Nov. 13 .- William Denny, a prominent broker on the mining exchange, yesterday committed suicide by browing his brains out. Financial losses, it is said, induced che act.

Panis, Nov. 13 .- Dersulede and Laguerre

fought a duel this morning near Monceau. Four shots were exchanged, none of which

THROUGH ATRESTLE TO DEATH

Terrible Wreck of the Overland Southern Pacific Passenger Train.

OVER A HUNDRED PEOPLE INJURED.

Fears that at Least Ten Fatalities Will Result - A Theory that Tramps Are Responsible for the Wreck.

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 13 .- Last night the overand Southern Pacific passenger train, southbound, went through the north end of a long trestle over Lake Labish, about five miles from nere. The train and trestle all went down together. The engine was overturned and half buried in the mud, and following this were the tender, mail, baggage and express cars, smoking cars and tourist sleeper. All were broken to pieces and nearly every one of over a hundred passengers on the train were injured. The total number of deaths will probably reach as high as ten, as many have sustained

what is feared will prove fatal injuries. Fires were built alongside of the track to seep the wounded warm and to light the way of workers who had hastened to the rescue

from this city and vicinity. Engineer McFadden, Fireman Neal, an unknown man and a tramp were killed. James McGarry, United States marshal

for Utab, is probably fatally injured. Among the injured were: J. L. Kimberlee of Neenah, Wis., and C. Griebei, traveler for a brewery in Milwaukee.

The Work of Tramps.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 13 .- It is now thought that the accident on the Southern Pacific last night was caused by the removal of a rail, and that the work was done by tramps,

C. Greibel of Milwaukee, Wis., died today, naking five dead. It is probable several of the injured will die. The coroner held an inquest tonight, Among the seriously injured, not already

mentioned, are Mrs. W. P. Hewitt, Menasha, Wis., arm broken and injured in the back. A. Weinbeiner, Milwaukee, injured in the

back painfully.
Miss Minnie Magnus, Minnesota, foot Lottie Magnus, injured in the chest and

Elnora Magnus, hurt in the back and side; George and James Magnus slightly injured. The family, consisting of the father and six children, was on the way to California. Olaf Ekashi, Minnesota was badly bruised; Captain Jack Crawford, the poet sout of Fort Craig, N. M., injured in the hips; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Kimberly, Neenah, Wis., one of Mr. Kimberly legs is paralyzed and he has internal injur-Mrs. Kimberly was sprained in the

The coroners jury tonight returned a verdict that the wreek was caused by an unsafe bridge and that the Southern Pacific company is guilty of criminal negligence,

Indian Uneasiness Subsided.

Hunon, S. D., Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-General Ruger of the United States army and L. T. Woodruff arrived here direct from Standing Rock Indian agency this afternoon, where they investigated the reported threatened outbreak by Indians on account of the expected arrival of their long tooked for Messiah. The excitement that existed some days since has subsided and no further trouble is anticipated. The Indians are quiet and content and will remain so if Sitting Bull will cease his talk about the coming of the Great Spiria to deliver his people from the pale-face. Sitting Bull is very troublesome and not easy to munage and has given the interior department much trouble during the past few months. He has quite a following, but does not control all the Indians in his immediate vicinity. He has sufficient influence, however, to keep the agency in

more or less excitement.

Roasted the Government, DUBLIN, Nov. 13 .- In the trial of the conspiracy case at Clonmel today Redmond, for the defense, spoke bitterly against the government's policy in the case. He wanted to call Canon Keller to testify regarding the occurrences on the Posonby estates, but the court ruled the evidence inadmissable, whereupon Redmond declared the trial a mockery and said he would go no further. R. F. Diland said he would go no further. lon, Mr. Sheeley and Patrick O'Bryan took the same course.

Death of White Swan.

DECATUR, Neb., Nov. 13 .- [Special to THE Bre.]-White Swan, known by his English name as Philip Blackbird, died at noon last Monday of quick consumption. He was the descendant of Blackbird, the noted chief who flourished with dignity among his people in Nebraska territory during the time of Lewis and Clark's expedition up the Mis-souri in 1808. The deceased was a promising young man among his people. The loss by his death has east a gloom over the entire

Mormon Gains.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 13 .- The official canvass of the delegates' election in Utah shows that Caine (Mormon) has 9,441 majority over Goodwin, hberal. This result shows a gain of 6,322 in the Mor non vote and a liberal gain of 3,423 in two years. Caine's majority then was 6,643. The vote of 1888 was light, especially on the Mormon side.

Work of the Colleges. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 13. - The third annual convention of American agriculture colleges and experimental stations is in session here with delegates from all over the country. Among other matters discussed today was an of an exhibit of the work of state

experimental stations at the world's fair. The Death Record. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 13.-Dr. H. M Dexter, D. D., editor of the Congregationalist, died this morning,

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- Daniel S. Appleton, of the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., this morning. He was stricken with apoplexy Sunday.

Millet's Masterpiece Sold to France. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 18.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Austin Rob-

ertson, vice president of the New York Art association, sailed by the Majestic. He says he sold the Angelus to the French government for \$150,000. A Veteran's Friendship. ERIE, Pa., Nov. 13.-James McSloy, prominent in the mechanics' fraternity, and S. Benson were accidentally killed while moving

some machinery today. Henry Sutter, the naval veteran, who has been a warm friend of McSloy, on hearing of his death went home and suicided. The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; warmer. For Nebraska and South Dakota-Fair; no change in temperature except cooler in South Dakota: variable winds. For Iowa-Fairtill Saturday night; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

An Indian's Fall.

CHAMBERIAIN, S. D., Nov. 18.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE. j—Iron Nation, head chief of the Lower Brule band of Sioux, fell through a hatchway at the agency today, receiving injuries that may prove fatal.